CONGRESS.

Bitter but Droll Debate on the Education Question.

PUBLIC LANDS---PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Delaware's Ignorance Against Massachusetts' Depravity.

STATES' RIGHTS AND FREEMEN'S RIGHTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1872. Mr. Killinger, (rep.) of Pa., presented remonstrances rom numerous iron workers in Lebanon, Pa., against any

exection in the tartif.

Mr. Finkki, mura, (rep.) of Mo., presented a memorial gainst the passage of the Chicago Relief bill as a measure thich would be impracticable and unjust; unsettling values, emplicating the collection of the revenue, opening the way fraud, and imposing on a few classes the burden of relief bleh should be borne equally alike by all. Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling on

cretary of the Treasury for information as to the ton-and value of cargoes representing the trade of the I States for the year 1870 with the West Coast of Mexico ch Islands and the islands of the Pacific, Australia w Zealand, China, Japan and the East Indies; also

ittee then rose, and Mr. PERCE gave notice that

like bill for the patent of Alexander Smith and Skinner for improvement in power forms

THE PUBLIC LANDS AS EDUCATORS.
Hen took up, as a special order, the bill reon the 23 of January from the Committee on Educal Labor, to establish an Educational Fund, and apply
weeds of the public lands to the education of the

Hirbard, (dem.) of N. H., also opposed the bill, ng that Congress possessed no constitutional authoropass used a measure, or to legislate on the genubject of education in the States. He regarded it as an ing wedge, a pioneer, merely paving the way for a commissive system of education, for a postal telegraph law or other kindred legislation, until every right heretofore

government. FRE, (dem.) of Ind., also opposed the bill, and refer fr. Hoar's speech in support of it as being unworth

Ar. K.F.R., (dem.) of Ind., also opposed the bill, and referred to Mr. Hoar's speech in support of it as being unworthy of him, and as being designed to make a false charre against the democratic party in connection with education. He characterizes that speech as extremely discretizable to Mr. Hoar and unjust towards the democratic party; whose record in connection with education was illustrious and portions. The biast of Indians, had to-day the munificent reouchions! India of shall shall be democratic party; whose reouchions! India of shall shall be democratic party; whose from the public lands.

Mr. Hoak, tree.) of Mass, suggested that that fund came from the public lands.

Mr. Hoan.-No part of it?

Mr. Hoan.-No part of it?

Mr. Renn.-No part of it?

Mr. Hoan.-No, but I ask you, that it all.

Mr. Renn.-No part of it?

Mr. Hoan.-No, but I ask you, that it all.

Mr. Renn.-Then the gentleman admits that the bill is presisely in the line of democratic policy in better days.

Mr. Hoan.-Then the gentleman admits that the bill is presisely in the line of democratic policy in better days.

Mr. Ronn.-This bill is precisely in the line of the present and sate his objections to them. One of the objections which the hart to the bill was that it required a system not only of free public schools but of mixed public schools. He was in favor of that miserable system which held curse both races by mixing them up in common whom old curse both races by mixing them up in common whom old curse both races by mixing them up in common whom old curse both races by mixing them up in common which held controls. Another objection was that it practical colors.

a chid of the Freedmen's Bureau and a revival of that sysem of legislation.

Mr. PARKER, (dem.) of N. H., a member of the Committie on Exacation and Labor, opposed the bill and repelled
the argument of &r. Hoar made some weeks ago, so far as
it reflected on the democratic party. He calmed that that
party had been slways the special champion of educaino, and he referred to the last message of the Governors
of New Hampshire and New Jersey on that point.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (rep.) of Pa., another member of the
committee, advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Parker's
speech, saying that the claim put forward by him for the
democratic party reminded him of that very earnest temperhave man down East who was in favor of the Maine Liquor
law, but opposed to its enforcement. Laughter, He made
a point as to the filleracy of the democratic States, singing
out especially Delaware. He demied that the bill required a
mines spectan of education.

system of education. McKEF, (rep.) of Miss., made an argument on the same GOODRICH, (rep.) of N. Y., offered an amendment to bute the fund for the tirst ten years according to the of liliteracy in the several States as shown by the last

ratio of lillieracy in the several States as shown by the last rensor.

Mr. McNeely, (dem.) of Il., offered an amendment admitting printing material free of outy.

Mr. Burning material free out of the measure was that it would interfere with State rights, but may had failed to show any invasion of State rights. The bill did not commet or seek to compel or enforce a free school system on any state. It was simply intended to persuade States to establish a free school system by offering them a portion of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Siekli-Abargels, (rep.) of Ohio, spoke of the great importance of the pending measure as contrasted with the little attention past to it by the Bloue; for he was certain that half the members did not know what was going on. He advocated the passage of the bill and defended it against the charge of unconstitutionality. He cited various acts of legislation which formed precedents for the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Biogs, (dem.) of Del., defended his State from the

charge of unconstitutionality. He clied various acts of legislation which formed precedents for the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Bigogs, (dem.) of Del., defended his State from the aspersions of Mr. Townsend, of Fennsylvania, and remarked that as that gentieman lived near the border line of Delaware it was no wonder that he and persons who were given to als practices should be a little and the state of the state from the aspersions of the surface of the should be a little.

The instinuation against the renerable member from Pennsylvania was so indicrous as to provoke laugnier all over the House. He next turned his attention to the speech made by Mr. Hoar some weeks ago, in which some allusions were made to the discredit of Delaware, and said that he would read the crimes in their siphathetical order; leading the criminal properties of the said of Massachusella. He would read the crimes in their siphathetical order; leads, the would read the crimes in their siphathetical order; leads, and lead the number of criminal properties in Massachusella. He would read the crimes in their siphathetical order; leads, and lead the number of criminal properties in Massachusella was ladder. They had increased from 1.85 in 1865 to 8,450 in 1865; and what were these crimes? Araon, admiter, bureinry, biggany-laughter)—conspiring to defraud, Grunkenness, defacing tombitones—daughter)—offerger, horse stealing—daughter)—highway robbery, keeping hotels without license—ilaughter)—night waiking—laughter)—obtaining money under faise pretences—laughter,—perjury, polyamy—laughter)—parjurg caras on bunday, attending code fights, reluing to par valirons fares, scaling inquer, selling observe prints, sching daseased meats, threatening to burn churches. (Laughter.) When the hour and general massachuseits talked about the "illeracy of Delaware" be should tell the flous how Massachusetts preceded use a black record of crime. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hoar set and first was done to be the late of Massachusetts and section whether the person committing s

Mr. Hoar—Eighty per cept and more of those crimes were ommitted by persons of foreign birth, every man of whom sites the democratic bicket. (Laughter and applause from the republicant side, originary and have fied from their own fill the side of the corsi bere are, many of them, poor and literate, and it is a shame for the gentleman from Magahnsetts to undertake to cast such a reflection on the foreign equation of the country.

Mr. Hoar—It is the census of the United States that says is not.

Mr. Hoal—It is the census of the United States that says and, not J.

Mr. Hoal—It is the census of the United States that says and, not J.

Mr. Higgs—I will now proceed to read something which I think is refreshing. The gettleman said in his speech the other day, "With what periest haired, with what bitter and reientless batted, has the democratic party pursued those uniappy States of the South! How has this party sought to fasten on that beautiful and unfortunate section of the land recrypting that degrades manked." Sr. there is not a man in America to-day outside of an insame asylum who believes it. The honorable gentleman in his sober imments (roars of laughter) would not have ventured to make that statement. We, as democrata are the friends not only of the houts but of the North and the East and the West. Who was it that scouraged the souther people? Who was it that set down epacieties soundress to the Southern States for the purpose of persecuting the South? Who is your Governor Holden? Who was your Governor Holden? Who had your Governor be fined. They served the country and themselves for ray, and then the whole band packed up and ran away. (Loud laughter) And yet the bostorable gentleman says that the democratic party has pursued the Southern people with releases natived. Sir! (Addressing Mr. Hoar in the midst of general laughter) you down on your kness, and, with your mounts in the dust, ask tool to forgice you for making any such assention the emocratic party. Mr. Euge then

stion, which brought down the House.

Mr. Buildirt, dem.) of Tenn., next got the floor and proseded to reply to Mr. Hoar's statement as to the illiteracy
f Tennessee, and he prenounced his statements in that repect to be without foundation. He might explore Tenneswith a search warrant from east to west and he could
of produce a verification of the unauthorized statement.

ad assisted to establish.

Mr. MOINTYEE, (dem.) of Ga., offered and advocated a
sistitute to give the whole fund, not merely half of it, to the
suffern States for educational purposes. He congratulated
se country on the fact that his State (Georgia) had passed
om the bands of the carpet-baggers into the hands of the
alive citizes. native citizens.

The debate here closed, to be renewed on Tuesday next.
Mr. Pscu, of Ohio, introduced a bill extending to Toleo
Dhio, the crivileres of the thirty-fifth section of the Inters
Revenue act, "allowing goods to be taken there in bond."
The House then (at five o'clock) adjourned. The assistance is to be for general debate only.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE

Inadequacy of the Force in That City as Com

pared with New York.

The cycle of crime which has just swept over the nty of the City of Churches has the whole ome effect, at least, of awakening the people of Brooklyn to the exigency existing for an immediate increase of the police force, which it has been fairly and squarely demonstrated is entirely inadequate to accord common protection to the residents of that city. The highwaymen have had a harvest such as has never heretotore been enjoyed there with so slight molestation or so lew arrests. At the meeung of the Common Council, held on Monday last, the question as to the propriety of increasing the numerical strength of the guardians of the peace and public morals was broached, but was finally laid over for consideration at next session. The inefficiency of the force in the matter of making arrests and preventing the commission of crime on the public streets, the rapid multiplication of burgiaries, sneak robberies, assaults, &c., most imperatively call forth the query upon all sides as to what is the cause of the stolld indifference of the police. Now it abbears, upon investigation, that the protection which the force, as at present constituted, can afford is little better than a snam. For instance, the area of the beat of the patroiman supposed to go over the route where the music teacher, John B. Panormo, was robbed and murdered on the night of January 23 runs from Canton street to Washington avenue, about three-quarters of a mile, and from the latter avenue to Classon avenue (about half amile). It is simply impossible, the police authorities assert, for any living man to exercise such vigilance as to patrol and guard a tract of territory so great in Brooklyn or elsewhere. The lootpad knows the "long beat" as well as "the watenman of the night." He will therefore wait until the officer has passed and is far out of earshot ere he "goes for his prey." This is plausible, certainly. In the Ninth precinct, a sparsely settled district towards ine cutskirts, there are beats as extensive that even Weston (the pedestrian) could not waik over in a four-hour tour. The entire force of Brooklyn poilee does not exceed four hundred and fifty men, inclusive of captains, sergeants, roundsmen, doernen, detectives, sanitary officers and patrolmen. Of this number there are never more than two hundred men on post duty at the same time. This force has to cover an area of land about equal to that patrolled by the New York police. The latter force is twenty-two hundred strong, or about five times greater than that of Brooklyn. But then, it may be argued, the population of Gotham is one million; that of Brooklyn is the increase, proportionately, than in Beecher's community. The cost or running the police machine in New York is about three million dollar session. The inefficiency of the force in the matter of making arrests and preventing centry exclaimed in a crowd, and the address approvingly applianced the sentiment.

With the streets well lighted and properly protected by officers whose intelligence and courage will balance the scales of justice in bringing to the triumal of the law those who now prey so daringly and persistently upon the community, the pions people of Parsontown will breath freer as they hurry home from meeting these dark nights.

REVENUE AND RUM IN BROOKLYN.

How the Assessors Collect the Tax-A Raid Upon the Whiskey Distilleries Under the

New System-What the Police Can Do.
It was demonstrated yesterday that the police of Brooklyn were just as effectual in guarding the revenue officials in the raids upon the illicit whiskey tocalities as were the marines with their bristling

The visit of the authorities to the Fifth ward yesterday was not unlooked for by the denizens of that locality, for on Thursday Messrs. Dutcher and Jourdan called upon Mayor Powell for the purpose of making arrangements to

ENFORCE THE REVENUE LAWS in the unlawful distillation of spirits in the city, by the aid of the police, as provided for in a recent arrangement between the authorities at Washington and the Congressional representatives from Brooklyn. The flicit wniskey traffic, so it is said, is now to be broken up in the Fifth ward, certain leaders having been "let up on" and having promised to aid the revenue assessors in the work of clearing out the contraband distilleries which have

ieaders having been "let up on" and naving promised to aid the revenue assessors in the work of clearing out the contraband distilleries which have been reported from time to time to be in full blast. Some months since it was a dangerous undertaking for a revenue official to make his appearance in the whiskey region, but

THE WHISKEY EXCITEMENT
has pretty well subsided, and now that section is to be patrolled daily by the assessors, under the protection of the police. The revenue officers assembled at the Second precinct station house at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and were specially detailed in detachments, to each of which a specific section of the suspected district was assigned to be searched. The first detachment was under the command of Assistant Assessor Biggart, and comprised Assistant Assessors Wood, McKeilar, Kait, Rogers, Rowan, Stilwell, McClear and Richmond. They were accompanied by an escort of ten policemen, under Sergeant Kane. Before leaving the station house Captain McConneil gave the Sergeant the following instructions:—"Sergeant, you will take these men with Mr. Biggart wherever he goes, and protect them in the discharge of their duty, preventing any breach of the peace at all nazards."

The other detachments, composed of the same number of men, were given the same instructions. The PLACES VISITED.

General Jourdan started with his escort on an improved the second precent station house. The serve at the Second precent station house.

The other detachments, composed of the same instructions. The place, in John street, near Gold. There were no signs there of any recent contraband operations. Several tanks were found to be full of mash, and they were seized. Whiteford's notorious establishment was next visited, but without any result other than the discovery of a partition built across the rear shed since institution built across the rear shed since instituti

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

A deputation from the Board of Excise called upon Judge Walsh yesterday for his opinion with regard to enforcing the law causing liquor saloons to be closed at the proper hour. The Judge informed them the law could be enforced, and that he would issue warrants for the arrest of parties who violated the law.

Resignation of Police Commissioner Van Anden. Mr. Isaac'Yan Anden bas resigned his position as

a member of the Board of Police of Brooklyn. Since he has held the position he has performed the duties with ability, and his friends, and especially Commissioner Eriggs and Mayor Powell, regret exceedingly that his health compels him to take this step, it has not been decided as to who will be appointed in h see.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Supreme and New York City Courts.

The Estate of Madame Jumel-Another Ruling Against the Plaintiff Bowen-Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy-Charge of Smuggling Gold Watches-Violation of the Post Office Law-Police Justice Commitments-Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Libel Suit Between Two New England Transportation Companies—The Iowa Liquor Law Against the Spirit of the Constitution—Important Question Touching the Liabilities of Endorsers of Commercial Notes in Different

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1872. No. 105. The New Haven Steam Transportation Company vs. The Steamboat Continental and the New Haven Steamboat Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. —The libel is in rem. The action was brought to recover damages arising from a collision which occurred between the appellants' propeller Northampton and the appellees' steamboat Continental, near the entrance of the harbor of New Haven, a little atter one o'clock on the morning of October 23, 1868, whereby the Northampton was sunk. The District Court decided that the Northampton was in fault, in not having any sternlight; that she was running in direct violation of law, which required her to have a central range of two white lights, and that this was the cause of the collision. The libet was accordingly dismissed. The Circuit Court affirmed this decree and the case is brought here for review, where the appellants go over all the facts, insisting that the negligence was with the officer of the Continental. C. Donohue, J. S. Beach and C. R. Ingersoil for appellears.

No. 394. Borteneger vs. State of Iowa—Error to ibel is in rem. The action was brought to

No. 394. Borteneger vs. State of Iowa-Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.-This was a conviction under the prohibitory liquor law of the State, which declares that no person shall sell or give away, or declares that no person shall sell or give away, or
keep with intent to sell, or manufacture spiritous liquors, &c., except for mechanical, medicinal, cunnary and sacramental purposes, under
penaity of a fine and imprisonment, and it is here
contended that this act of the State is an abridgment of the privileges and immunities guaranteed
to citizens of the United States by the fourteenth
amendment to the constitution. The case is submitted on the printed briefs,
W. T. Dittoe for appellant; Henry O'Connor, Attorney General of lowa, for the State.
No. 91. Adden w. First National Engls of Chi-

No. 91. Aiden vs. First National Bank of Chicopee-Error to the Cir cuit Court for the District of Maine, -This was an action brought against Alden as an endorser of a promissory note. The makers of the note, who resided at Wilmington, Ill., sent it to Aiden, who resides at Belfast, Me., without date or signature, or any written words upon its face, but simply with the figures \$6,000 written in, with the request that he would endorse it for their accommodation. Aiden wrote his name on the back of the note and returned it to the makers, who completed it and negotiated it to one Ulmen, the second endorser thereon, at Chicago. The note, which was payable at Boston, was subsequently endorsed by Ulman and the Ames Manniacturing Company, and was discounted by the bank (defendant in error) in the usual course of business, on the 18th April, 1868, without knowledge of any equities between the aniecedent parties or of other facts. No suit was brought against the makers in their State or in Massachusetts; nor was there any evidence to prove that such a suit would have been unavailing, or that the makers of the note had left the State. On this state of facts the Court held that the endorser, Aiden, was liable in the action under the laws of Massachusetts, where the note was payable, and the judgment was accordingly for the bank. It is here contended that, as there was no hability on the part of the endorser until the note passed out of the hands of the makers—being purely an accommodation endorser until the note passed out of the hands of the makers—being purely an accommodation endorser was therefore made in lilinois, and the piace of performance was as to him in that State, and not at Boston, where the note was payable and where the makers were hable. If, therefore, the endorser's contract was not really made until the negotiation of the note the contract was governed by the laws of illinois, and there the suit against the endorser cannot be maintained until all remedies have been exnansted against the maker. Under the linnois statute the liability of the endorser is contingent upon the liability of the endorser is contingent upon the liability of the endorser was not there hable until lature to recover from the maker, the endorser hable and where the maker de dili signature, or any written words upon its face, but

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman. The hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Neison Chase was continued yesterday. At the sitting of the Court Judge Shipman ruled on the point raised on the day before by counsel for plaintiff, as to whether Mr. O'Conor should be allowed to put questions to the plaintiff respecting negotiations or contracts he had entered into with lawyers in this city, that they should take up and pensation of the lawyers to be a proportion of what the plaintiff might get out of the estate, if the suit proved to be successful. Counsel for plaintiff had

proved to be successful. Counsel for plaintiff had argued that any such inquiry was irrelevant and immaterial, and beyond the issue the jury had to try. Mr. O'Conor, for the deiendant, had contended that the inquiry was proper, as it would show that the plaintif had no confidence in his case when he went about pedding it in this manner.

The Judge ruled in layor of Mr. O'Conor's offer under a previous ruling by Judge Woodruff on a similar point, Judge Shipman observing that he fett himself bound to acquiesce in the ruling of Judge Woodruff.

The plaintiff then, on cross-examination by Mr. O'Conor, stated that he had given a firm of lawyers in this city, Edmunds & Fields, 5500 as a retaining fee to prosecute his claim, and agreed to give them one-third of what he might derive from the suit if successful. That arrangement, however, was rescincted, and he then borrowed money from Mr. Tucker, a banker, agreeing to pay the legal interest and guaranteeing him ten per cent on the property in case he received it.

After the cross-examination of the plaintiff had closed lengthened depositions were read. They contained a great deal of matter, but very little that had any reference whatever to the merits of the case.

A considerable portion of the session was taken up with the examination of a lady named Urirch, residing in this city, who testified that on one occa-

that had any reference whatever to the merits of the case.

A considerable portion of the session was taken up with the examination of a lady named Ulrich, residing in this city, who testified that on one occasion, in 1806 of subsequently, Mr. Chase, in company with a gentleman named Carter, called at her mother's house. Mr. Chase asked her mother if he could not see ner family records. Her mother said he could, observing that there was no use in doing so, as George W. Bowen was helr to the estate. Mr. Chase, according to the testimony of the witness, replied that that made no matter, as George W. Bowen was an illegilimate child. The mother of the witness then showed Mr. Chase her mother gather of the witness then showed Mr. Chase her mother gather of the witness then showed Mr. Chase her mother gather to Mr. Chase. It was alleged that the grandinother of the witness and Madame Junes were sisters; and upon this point counsel questioned Mrs. Ulrich, who said that she did not thear her mother sav anything to Madame Junel on the subject of relationship, except that Madame Junes had asked her why she did not go to see her, whereapon the witness mother replied that she did not like the people who were living with Madame, probably six or seven years old, Madame Junel on the carriage and spoke to Madame, but witness could not tell how long the conversation was, or whether the carriage remained at the door two or five minutes. She saw Madame Jumel and when they had laid grounds for certain questions which they claim to have existed between the plaintiff and Madame Jumel. Mr. Shafer, for plaintiff, observed that they would be obliged to recall the witness at another stage, when they had laid grounds for certain questions which they claim to have existed between the plaintiff and Madame Jumel.

Mr. Shafer, for plaintiff, observed that they would be obliged to recall the witness at another stage, when they had laid grounds for certain questions which they claim to have existed between the plaintiff and madame Jumel.

Mr.

accordance with the plactice amination.

The Judge remarked that, no doubt, counsel must be governed by the circumstances of the case; but it would be entirely regular if no necessity were left for recaning the witnesses.

After some further testimony had been given the Court adjourned till Monday next, when more evidence will be offered on the part of the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptey.

Before Commissioner Beits.
The United States vs. John P. Hayden.—The defendant had been charged in certain bankruptcy proceedings with using, for family purposes, sums proceedings with using for family purposes, sums of money that had been invested in his business, when, as it is charged, he knew he was in a failing condition. The defendant admitted that he did, by the advice of his counsel, use the money for the purposes of his lamily and also for the purpose of his counsel, also for the statement, adding that at the time he gave such advice he did not know the defendant was justified his did not know the defendant

that by the outlay of the money a better state of things was brought about for the benefit of the creditors than would have been otherwise the case. The case was adjourned, to be summed up at the

The defendants are charged with having smug-gled into this port from Europe 166 gold watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued at about \$13,000. It appears that the defendant Charles Marxsen, It appears that the defendant Charles Marxsen, arrived here on board the steamer Calabria from Liverpool, and the other defendant by the steamer from Hamburg. They were arrested on the complaint of a Custom House officer, Frank Meyer, who testines that U. E. Marxsen offered him \$1,000 to release the goods, which, it stated, were packed in a trunk with a false bottom. Charles Marxsen was arrested in Pavonia avenue, dersey City, by Deputy Marshal Purvis, with a railroad ticket for savannah in his possession. This arrest took place on Tuesday last, but it was not made public until the apprehension of the other defendant. The accused are in Ludlow Street Jalia awaiting an examination, which will take place today.

ending Probibited Books and Pamphlets Through the Mail.

The United States vs. Patrick J. Bannen and R. Elmore.—The defendants are charged with having sent obscene books and pamphlets through the Post Office. Bannen Keeps a store at 14 and 16 Ann street and Elmore claims that he had acted only as clerk for Bannen. The latter was held as a witness against Bannen, who was committed in default of \$5,000 ball.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Reviewal of Commitments by a Police Justice. Before Judge Barrett.

In re. Thomas Cummings.—On the 27th of last nonth Cummings and two other men were arrested upon a charge of an assault committed on one Berowski at the Marion House. Judge Scott com-Berowski at the Marion House. Judge Scott committed Cummings without ball. Application was made yesterday for his discharge upon writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Counsel urged that there was no evidence upon which he could be held. The Judge, on looking at the papers, was of the same opinion, and ordered the prisoner's discharge. As to Brady, another of the committed parties, he thought the testimony warranted his being held to bail, and fixed his ball at \$5,000.

Decisions.
Schott vs. Sanderson et al.—Motion granted.
Campbeil vs. Stafford.—Motion denied, with \$10

costs.

Bacon et al. vs. Gilman.—Undertaking approved.
Nehmeyer vs. Nehmeyer.—Memorandum for

Neimeyer vs. Neimeyer.—Meinorandum for counsel.

The Security Insurance Company vs. Drew et al.—Ordered that the motion be continued by and in the name of the receiver, &c.

Tracy et al. vs. Altmayer et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Clarkson vs. Skidmore et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Rector, &c., of the Church of Intercession, in the City of New York.—Order granted.

Starkweather et al. vs. Van Cott.—Referred to Mr. Murray Hoffman to take proof as to the special agreement set up by the defendants, and to report them with his opinion, &c.

In the Matter of Elijan Humphreys, a Lunatic, for Sale of Real Estate.—Report confirmed and order granted.

granted.
John Lawless vs. John O'Mahoney.—Motion
denied, with \$10 costs.
Bruff et al. vs. Security Insurance Company.—
Referred to Philo T. Ruggles to take proof and re-

port.
Thatcher vs. Junius et al.—The plaintiff's motion to dismiss the appeal, and the detendants' motion for leave to serve a case and exceptions are both denied. denied.
In the Matter of the Application of the Congregation Anshichesed for Leave to Sell.—Report confirmed and order granted.
Bernet vs. Bernet.—Motion granted upon defendant's paying argument fee of \$40, and printing
and serving his costs within five days; in default
thereof motion denied, with costs.
In the Matter of the Application of Mary Donsbach et at for Leave to Mortgage, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions

any.—Same. Bovandoni vs. Rider.—Order granted. Hammond vs. Christie.—Same. The Orange and Alexandria Raliroad Company vs. Croun.—Same.

Schuester vs. Bach.—Same. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Loew.

Cerf vs. Weston.—Motion to piace cause on special calendar for short causes denied, without costs.

Steinhard: vs. Fronk.—Motion to open default granted on payment of \$10 costs.

Loughran vs. Dean.—Motion denied, without

McKnight vs. Crosby See memoranda for coun-More vs. Rand.—Motion granted. Memoranda for

Cole vs. Breder. -- Motion to open default granted, with \$10 costs, to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.
In the Matter of the Petition of David D. Terry, Receiver.—Order settled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—Involuntary cases, Nos. 3219, 2237, 3258, 3264, 3287, 3269, 3299, 3314, 3316, 3316, 3318, 3221, 3322, 3323, 3325, 3326, Calendar for argument.—

BROOKLYN COURTS.

Action Against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company-Heavy Damages Claimed. Before Judge Benedict.

George Clarence Carpenter, by Guardian, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.—The plaintiff is a little boy, who, in company with his mother, his grandmother and a little baby, was waiting at the station at Burlington, N. J., to come to New at the station at Burlington, N. J., to come to New York. The train was about twenty minutes late, and when it came along the grandmother got on the front platform of the rear car, and the mother with her baby in her arms, and holding plaintiff by the hand, got on the rear platform of the next car. It is alieged that after the above named parties had got on the platform the train started off in a great hurry. The sudden shock threw plaintiff and his grandmother off the cars, Plaintiff fell with one hand across the track and the wheels of the car passed over it.

CUITING OFF HIS FINGERS, and the grandmother also sustained serious injuries, although not so severe as those which were inflicted on her grandson. Three actions have been commenced against the company and on behalf of the above named plaintiff to recover \$15,000 damages; another by his grandmother to recover \$3,000 damages, and the third by plaintiff's fainer to recover \$3,000 damages for the loss of services of his child.

This suit is one of three which were originally brought in the New York Supreme Court, but on application of defendants were removed into the United States Court, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, in relation to actions brought against foreign corporations.

Mr. A. H. Dailey, of counsel for plaintiff, elected

Ioreign corporations.

Mr. A. H. Dailey, of counsel for plaintiff, elected to try the above-named cause first, and stipulated that the other causes should abuse the event of this

CITY COURT.

The Suit Against the Agent of the Children's Aid Society-Alleged Kidnapping of a Boy-The Court Dismisses the Complaint-Interesting Opinion.

Thomas Nash vs. R. D. Dougias.—The plaintiff in this case, which has heretofore been reported in the HERALD, brought suit against defendant, whom he charged with having enticed his son from home and sent him; out West. The defendant is agent of the

Children's Aid Society.

Judge Neilson yesterday delivered the following opinion, rectung all the circumstances of the case

opinion, reciting all the circumstances of the case and dismissing the complaint:—

The complaint sets forth that in April last the plaintiff's son, William, aged eighteen years, resuled with his parents in this city, and charges that the defendant, wrongfully contriving to injure the plaintiff and deprive him of his son's society and aid, enticed the son irom home and sent him to a distant state. The relief sought is that the defendant be adjudged to return the son and to pay the incidental damages. The answer deales the wrong charged and sets up special matter. On the trial it appeared that the defendant is and for several years has been an agent of the Brookin Children's Aid Society, a corporation founded in 1886, and largely engaged in finding Western homes for destitute children; that applicants for such assistance are examined by the agents of the Society, and, if found to have parents or relatives, required to procure their consent; that a record is kept of their names and adopted locations, and that local committees in the principal Western towns are formed to assist the officers of the Society in procuring saliable homes for the children. It further appeared that the plaintiff's son, assuming the name of William Smith, applied to the defendant to be sent West, representing that he was an orphan, born at Finshing, and that upon the death of his parents he had obtained smith) or the children with a needer, in Brook-

led to the defendant and claimed that hould be returned. The defendant sent instructions for such return, and money wherewith to day the expenses of the journey, but William has for parts unknown. The effort thus made to lert for parts unknown. The effort thus made by the defendant was prompt, earnest and reasonable. But that effort would be no answer to the plaintid's claim if the receiving and harboring of the boy. In the first instance, had been wronginl, as charged. The paramount right of parents to the aid and society of their children is respected in all civilized countries, and is jealously guarded by our laws. Within well accepted principles it is necessary in an action of this character that the enticing away and harboring of the child should be wifful, and with notice or knowledge of the fact that the child has parents or guardians, whose rights are thus invaded. Without such notice or knowledge, an essential element of the wrongful enticement known to the law is wanting. The words "entice," "solicit," "persuade" and "procure," as used in the pleadings in an action, and acted upon by the Courts, have been well effined. They import an initial, active and wronged effort. There is, indeed, a sense in which the operations of this society, with its means of liberal aid, the opportunities it offers to travel, to visit new scenes and find new homes—very seductive to the youthful imagination—may be considered as amounting to a solicitation. But the enterement or solicitation which may be thus implied which the operations of this society, with its means of liberal aid, the opportunities it offers to travel, to visit new scenes and find new nomes—very seductive to the youthful imagination—may be considered as amounting to a solicitation. But the enticement or solicitation which may be thus implied springs from the very nature of and is incident to the enterprise, has been sanctioned by the act incorporating this society, is legitimate, and may fairly be contrasted with the wrongful enticement or solicitation of which, either for correction or pulsiment, the courts take cognizance. In this instance the boy came to the defendant more than once, each time repeating the same story. He appeared to require aid. Though cared for and well-clad at home, he had cunningly adopted the appearance of one in want. He thus moved the sympathy and gained the confidence of the defendant. He accepted, however, with hesitation, and after delay, because he had no one to speak for him. Although in a case like this the acceptance of a candidate without positively knowing the truth of his story works a great hardship, I am not prepared to hold that no candidate snould be thus accepted. The adoption of such a rule would tend to the exclusion of many persons worthy of the charity of this society. The learned connecl for the plaintiffs insist that inquiries should have been made at Flushing, where William sand he had lived. If the question before me were as to the degree of care and diligence proper to the object of the argument. It may be that careful inquiries at Flushing would have cast doubt upon the boy's story and led to his rejection. If such inquiries at Flushing would have cast doubt upon the boy's story and led to his rejection. If such inquiries had led to no discoveries, yet the boy's story might have seemed not the less true in every particular. If the first hundred men met within that town had never seem William Smith, if the Postmaster, Sheriir, Commissioners of the Poor, had never heard of kim, that would not be inconsis

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. ,2 1872.
The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for February 5:—Nos. 102, 103, 104, 7, 19, 43, 108, 111.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

Discarded Lover Fires Two Shots at His Rival-The Compliment Returned-Nobody

Cooley Keyes, was for some time an intimate friend of a woman known as Alice Harrison, with nearly as many aliases as Mason. They "worked" the panel game together. Alice going into the street and, acting as a decoy, would induce men to accompany her to her apartments, where Mason was concealed. Once in the room the victim was sure to be robbed, as Mason was known

select what they supposes well and account of they were loth to make a complaint on account of the exposure.

After a white Alice began to tire of Mason, and the affections of a person much lett him to share the affections of a person much better looking, named Edward Barnes, whom she had "met by chance." Mason, upon learning ne better looking, named Edward Barnes, whom she had "met by chance." Mason, upon learning ne had been discarded, became greatly incensed and swore to have revenge. Fearing he would carry out his threat the couple left this city for Philadelphia, where they remained in peace and quietness for a short time, but were surprised one day on hearing from a friend that Mason was in that city looking for them. Feeling uneasy for their safety they took the next train for Baltimore. Mason, learning this fact, soon followed them and arrived at nearly the same hour as they did. By some means they learned that Mason was again on their track, and without unpacking their baggage immediately started for npacking their baggage immediately started for his city, arriving here on the 18th of January and taking apariments at 47 West Twenty-seventh street, where they passed themselves of as man and wife. On the night of the 20th of January they were surprised upon response to a knock at the door of their room to find Mason standing in front of them. He demanded an explanation door of their room to find mason standing in front of them. He demanded an explanation from Barnes as to his conduct toward him in supplanting himself in the affections of his "woman." Barnes, not leeling in the mood to offer one, ordered mason from the house; but mason, not feeling in the mood to go, pulled a seven barrelled revolver from his pocket, and, presenting it at Barnes, fred two shots, neither one of which hit Barnes, owing to the excited condition in which mason was at the time. The landlord of the house, Watter D. Benion, hearing the firing, rushed up stairs, and wrested the weapon from Mason's hand, as he was in the act of firing the third shot. Upon being disarmed dason ran down the stairs, followed by Barnes, who fired three shots at him, one of them passing over his head and lodging in the front door. As Mason left the front stoop and glided into the street, another ball went past his head. The would-be murderer, gained the street in safety, and the same night left for Philadelphia, where he remained until Thursday last, when he again visited this city, surmising he would be safe. Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, learning he was in the city, and was going to appear at the Grand Duchess ball Thursday night, visited the ballforom in company with Detective Hagan, and lay in wait for him. About half-past three c'clock yesterday morning they were rewarded by seeing Mason enter the hall and immediately caused his arrest. He was escorted to the station house in Thirtieth street, and furnished lodging for the balance of the night. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jenerson Market, and committed for examination. Mason states that it was only a lover's quarrel, brought about by Jealousy on his part.

RAIDS UPON FALLEN WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In the recent raid upon concert saloons in Broadway, with the arrest of some three score of young women, no lover of order doubts the propriety of breaking up these hells of infamy; but it is unjust to these girls to bring them before courts of justice, with no adequate provision being made for their future amendment and reformation—no asylum or institution established for their retreat or protection, supported by public funds, under city jurisdiction. I contend all civil authorities, all governors and rulers of people have moral and religious obugations to perform toward God as well as man; that these responsibilities cannot be set at haught or denied, but must be regarded as paramount duties—as commands of the one great Hierarch of heaven and earth. Therefore it is required, and absolutely necessary, that some means should be devised for the decrease of the social evil and the reformation of failen women. That no public institution is founded or supported for their benefit out of a public treasury is a sad fact. As women are large taxpayers it is nothing more than a just demand that some provision be made for the above purposes—a shelter for the homeless, a place of resort for those who are willing to leave the walks of shame. Thus aid and assistance will be given on the road of reformation, it is folly, nay, basely wicked, to take these defenceless, weak, ignorant women, cage them in station houses, publish their names, to brand them with an eiernal stain on account of their perfidious profession. I know ail are not guilty of loss of woman's chastity. Circumstances and poverty often force an apparent heart of virtue; they compel a woman to shameful associations, to blighted reputation. Rulers, be just.

An INTERESTING PAMILY. of justice, with no adequate provision being made

AN INTERESTING FAMILY. James Cavanagh, a dirty-looking individual, re

siding at the corner of Watts and Hudson streets, on Thursday night called upon his sister Jane in

named Ann Reynolds, and two other females. While in the house, James states, a dispute arose between them, which terminated by the two sisters throwing him on the floor and beating him in a brutal manner with chairs and clubs. After amusing themselves in this manner for some time they lett him to the tender mercies of the other females, who fell upon him and kicked and beat him until he was unconscious. As soon as he was able to regain his feet he left the house, and, securing the services of Detective Von Gercenten and Officer Reynolds, of the Twenty-eighth precinct caused the arrest of his sisters. Cavanagh appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yes, and preferred a charge against them. They were looked up in default of \$500 bail each to appear for trial. named Ann Reynolds, and two other females

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

"Dutch Heinrichs" in Trouble Again About Bonds.

Suspicious Conduct of the Headquarters Detective Force-Robbery of \$50,000 and the Thieves Allowed to Escape by the "Detectives" - Capture of Dutch Heinrichs by a Court Policeman-Will He Be Convicted?

On the 15th day of last month two men went int the banking house of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street, and requested to see one of the firm. Mr. Henry M. Baker stepped forward and on learning the two were desirous of purchasing bonds invited them into the back office. The men were respectable in appearance and had a business air ut them that implied that they had none other than honorable intentions. Reaching the office, and

A SEAT NEAR THE LARGE TABLE which occupied the middle of the room, one of the party announced their business more fully, stating that they had a considerable amount of money which they wished to invest railroad bonds-Western preferred. Baker said they had some bonds of We in a moment with a tin box, around which was clasped a number of rubber rings. Opening pleton and New London Rallway Company. He announced the terms upon which they could be sold, whereupon a general conversation ensued as to the locality of the road and its condition. In the

MR. BAKER RETURNED THE BONDS. together with a promissory note of the value of \$14,916 45 to the box, and, placing the rubber bands around it, laid it down on the table. One of his about the Appleton and New London Rall-way, and that his destre might be fully satisfied Mr. Baker took him across the room to a large railroad map which hung on the wall, and pointed out to him the route and the country through which it passed. This operation consumed something like ten or fifteen minutes, during which the companion of the man whom Mr. Baker was instructing whiled away the time by ostensibly sauntering about and examining the various paintings with which the walls of the room were adorned, but really by examining and appropriating the contents of the little tin box, taking great care, however, that he should not be observed. and to leave the box in outward appearance just

Mr. Baker had last seen it.
Promising to return again later in the day the two departure. They had been GONE ABOUT PIFTEEN MINUTES

when, on taking up the box for the purpose of returning it to the safe, Mr. Baker thought it felt some what lighter than when he last handled tt. Removing the bands and throwing back the lid was the work of but half a was the work of but half moment, and there, to his horror and consternamoment, and there, to his horror and consterna-tion, stared him in the face nothing but va-cancy. Without a moment's hesitancy he saw through the whole thing, and knew full well that he had been cleverly robbed by the very man whom he had thought to be the embodiment of everything that is honorable. He at once notified Police Head-quarters, and gave them a full and graphic discrip-tion of both the men. One of them, he remem-bered, had a piece of oil silk wrapped around one of his thumbs, which he held in the other hand, as though he was suffering from a felon. On looking about the room after the the two men had gone, Mr. Baker found this piece of wrapping and turned is over to

THE DETECTIVES.

He sat down and wrote out the following, which he caused to be printed in circular form and distributed broadcast throughout the country.—

Stolen, from the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41
Cedar street, thirty-three bonds, for \$1,00 cach, of Appleton and New London Railway, Nos. 30 to 397 inclusive, together with a promisory note pi4,916 & in gold, drawn by A. S. Smith to the order of J. S. Kennedy & Co., April 8, 1971, the above bonds being collateral security for said note and mentioned in it. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,

taking the same.

J.S. KENNEDY & Co.,

JAN. 16, 1872

Notwithstanding this circular and the information given the detectives by Mr. Baker, the perpetrators of this outrage have both been allowed to go scot free until Thursday evening last, when ONE of THEM WAS ARRESTED.

Not only have they not been arrested by the "detectives," but one of them—and perhaps both—have been allowed to walk the streets of the city in broad daylight and in the most public manner. One of them—the one now arrested—has actually been seen at Police Headquarters since the robbery, sauntering about leisurely, with an air of perfect security, and it is probably safe to say that had the firm of Kennedy & Co. waited for Captain Irving's men to arrest either he or his accomplice, Liney would have grown gry in the service.

Almost despairing of eyer securing the arrest of the offenders, Mr. Baker last Wednesday went to the Offenders, Mr. Baker last Wednesday went to the Court sound, In whom he described them. From

Irving's men to arrest either he or his accomplice, they would have grown gry in the service.

Almost despairing of ever securing the arrest of the offenders, Mr. Baker last Wednesday went to the Tombs Police Court and saw Sergeant Quinn, of the Court squad, to whom he described them. From this description the Sergeant at once recognized one of the party to be the motorious Henry Newman, better known as provided them. From this description the Sergeant at once recognized one of the party to be the motorious Henry Newman, better known as provided in Quinn's hand. Going over to the Sixth precinct station house the Sergeant secured the assistance of Ward Detective Dolan, and together they see out in quest of their game. The remainder of Wednesday they spent in Wall street, where they knew "Heinrichs" was wont to tarry, but not meeting with success they started out next morming, Thursday, on an inspection of the blpeds who daily perambulate Broadway. Between four and five videok in the afternoon, having grown weary of "working" the great thoroughfare, they directed their steps towards thousens there, they directed their steps towards thousens there, they directed their steps towards thousens there, the don of all the worst theeves, murderers and outlaws of every discription who infest the metropolis. On turning the corner imagine their jox as seeing the object of their search emerge in all

If the front door of No. 11, on the opposite side of the street from the corner of winch iney turned, the descended the steps and land his course up the street, but had gone but a short distance when the tail form of Sergeant Quinn loomed up by his side, and, "You are the very man I wand," greeted again, which is always congregated there, would rescribe the most of a moment just to lot his friends know where he was coing. Of course the Sergeant would grant no such request as this, for he knew full well that if ever "Henrichs" got into the house the gang, which is always congregated there, would rescribe him go back, he relused t

true.
"Heinrich's" accomplice has not yet been secured; but Sergeant Quinn thinks he knows who he is, and is confident of being able to capture him ere long.

PATAL SKATING CASUALTY.

About three weeks ago Carson Glenn Dulaney, a lad, tweive years of age, whose parents live at 1,284 Fourth avenue, was amusing himself with a pair of skates on one of the Central Park ponds, and while skates on one of the Central Park ponds, and while skating rapidly some person on the ice came in vio-ient collision with and knocked nim down. In the fail Carson struck heavily on his head and doubt-less received concussion of the brain. He was at-tended by a physician, who was unable to save his life, and death ensued early yesterday morning. Coroner Keenan was notified a will hold an inquest on the oody.